

GAO

Report to the Honorable
Scott Klug, House of Representatives

November 1998

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Defense Funding Allocation Process and Reported Funding Impacts



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November 16, 1998

The Honorable Scott Klug
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Klug:

You expressed concern that it is not clear how Department of Defense (DOD) initiatives to better target environmental cleanup funds have been affected by the availability of funds. In response to your request, we are providing information on (1) DOD's process for allocating approved cleanup budgets when funds received are less than requested or budget rescissions occur¹ and (2) reported cleanup schedule delays due to a lack of funding. We identified funding and schedule impact changes from 1993 to 1997, and we focused primarily on those changes occurring in fiscal years 1995 and 1996. During those 2 fiscal years, DOD's approved budgets for environmental cleanup were less than requested and DOD reported an increased number of cleanup schedule delays due to funding in its annual reports.² The scope and methodology of our work are detailed in appendix I.³

Background

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program promotes and coordinates cleanup of hazardous substances associated with past DOD activities.⁴ Funding for cleanup at operational installations and formerly used defense sites has come from the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) since 1984. Cleanup associated with installations designated for closure or realignment has been funded through the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process since 1991. Under its statutory reporting requirements, DOD annually reports to Congress by providing information on installation cleanup sites, including, for example, background, status, progress made, and cost incurred and remaining to

¹The term rescission refers to congressional legislation that cancels the availability of some funding previously provided in law.

²Annual reports to Congress for fiscal years 1995 and 1996, Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The reports used the term "schedule impact" for deferrals or other hindrances to cleanup that we refer to in this report as delays.

³This letter supplements information provided to your office in a June 1997 briefing.

⁴Environmental cleanup includes identification, investigation, and actual cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and waste on active and closing installations and formerly used defense sites. In its cleanup activities, DOD must comply with two major federal environmental laws—the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended—as well as applicable state laws.

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complete cleanup. Since fiscal year 1993, the report has listed when installation cleanup activity schedules are impeded by a lack of funding.

The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Environmental Security, formulates policy and provides oversight for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at operational and BRAC installations and formerly used defense sites. In fiscal year 1997, the centralized DERA was partitioned into five environmental restoration accounts: Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force, formerly used defense sites, and defense-wide. The components plan, program, and budget for the individual installation cleanup projects. The Army, as executive agent for DOD, implements the program at formerly used defense sites through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Results in Brief

DOD develops and allocates approved budgets through its departmentwide planning, programming, and budget process. The components used DOD guidance to establish priorities and distribute funds to the various installations, but the impact of that guidance is not necessarily traceable to specific installations or sites. During fiscal years 1993 to 1997, Congress took three actions that significantly affected funding for DOD cleanup activities. In fiscal year 1995, Congress appropriated \$400 million less than DOD requested and then rescinded an additional \$300 million of the amount appropriated. Finally, Congress appropriated \$200 million less than DOD had requested for fiscal year 1996. In each case, DOD components adjusted funding priorities in light of the congressional actions and DOD guidance. While specific guidance varied, both written and verbal guidance encouraged priority for sites of high risk⁵ and discouraged cleanup studies that were not essential.

Data contained in DOD's annual reports to Congress and in DOD components' records do not show a direct relationship between installations receiving less or more funding than planned and those reporting cleanup schedule delays due to funding. For example, during fiscal years 1995 and 1996, about half of the Army installations with the largest decreases in funding reported cleanup schedule delays—a frequency similar to Army installations with the largest increases in funding. During this period, we also found that actual funding changes under the DOD process often varied from that initially envisioned because of such reasons as inherent uncertainty during cleanup planning. For

⁵DOD uses a relative risk site evaluation process as a part of its decision criteria to allocate resources to contaminated sites that pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment (Environmental Cleanup: DOD's Relative Risk Process, GAO/NSIAD-98-79R, Feb. 26, 1998).

example, DOD initially identified a potential decrease in funding for two sites at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, whereas the Army allocated a slight overall funding increase to that installation, which has 199 cleanup sites.

Process to Allocate Approved Budgets

DOD planning and budget guidance, as well as headquarters and component instructions, govern departmentwide planning, programming, and budgeting for the environmental restoration program. The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force headquarters allocate funds to intermediate commands, which ultimately allocate funds for cleanup at specific installations. Other defense components, such as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), directly allocate funds to specific locations for cleanups, and the Army Corps of Engineers executes funding for formerly used defense sites. The impact of overall planning and budget guidance is not necessarily traceable to specific installations or sites. The way components allocate funding is described in appendix II.

For fiscal year 1995, Congress appropriated \$400 million less than DOD requested for cleanup at operational installations and formerly used defense sites and rescinded another \$300 million from the amount that had been appropriated. For fiscal year 1996, Congress appropriated \$200 million less than DOD requested. Table 1 shows fiscal years' 1993 to 1997 DERA funding decreased from \$1.638 billion to \$1.314 billion.⁶

⁶During this same period, funding for cleanup at closing installations increased from \$488 million to \$724 million.

Table 1: DERA Cleanup Funding for Fiscal Years 1993-97

Dollars in millions

Fiscal year	Amount requested	Amount appropriated	Difference	Rescission (-) and supplemental (+)	Final allocation ^a
1993	\$1,513	\$1,200	-\$314	\$438 ^b	\$1,638
1994	2,309	1,962	-347	0	1,965
1995	2,180	1,780	-400	-300	1,482
1996	1,622	1,422	-200	0	1,411
1997	1,333	1,314	-19	0	1,314

^aThe final allocation totals in the table may not add because of minor account and other congressional adjustments and transfers, totaling no more than \$11 million, that are excluded from this table. See appendix III for a reconciliation of these amounts by year and component.

^bThe fiscal year 1992 supplemental allowed DOD to add \$438.4 million to the \$1.2 billion that was appropriated for fiscal year 1993.

Source: Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security.

Allocating Approved Budgets for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996

For fiscal years 1995 and 1996, appropriations for DOD's environmental cleanup program were less than requested. For fiscal year 1995, Environmental Security either provided written guidelines on how to determine which projects to fund or conferred with component officials verbally on how funds should be used. For fiscal year 1996, no guidance was given because the congressional appropriation specified distribution of funds among services.

Fiscal Year 1995 Allocation

Environmental Security's November 1994 guidance to the defense components emphasized cleanup of sites that are the highest priority to stakeholders (those having interest in cleanup activities, such as the community surrounding the installation) and regulators' considerations included by (1) involving stakeholders in decision-making, (2) taking interim remedial actions (early response action that is identified and implemented at any time during the study or design phases of cleanup) instead of continuing studies, (3) giving priority to higher relative risk sites, (4) deferring studies that are not essential for safety or compliance with agreements, (5) reviewing expense data, (6) considering innovative technologies and generic remedies, and (7) funding field locations according to their fair share. The guidance was not installation specific and service officials made the site decisions.

Environmental Security officials stated that they discussed guidance with the defense components on how to implement the rescission. Considerations addressed included not deobligating funds for site projects already underway, limiting medium or low relative risk site work, limiting studies while ensuring a proper mix of study and cleanup, and deferring projects scheduled to begin in the later months of the fiscal year. The officials stated that they were unable to issue written guidance because there was about a month between hearing about the proposed rescission and the actual rescission.

Fiscal Year 1996 Allocation

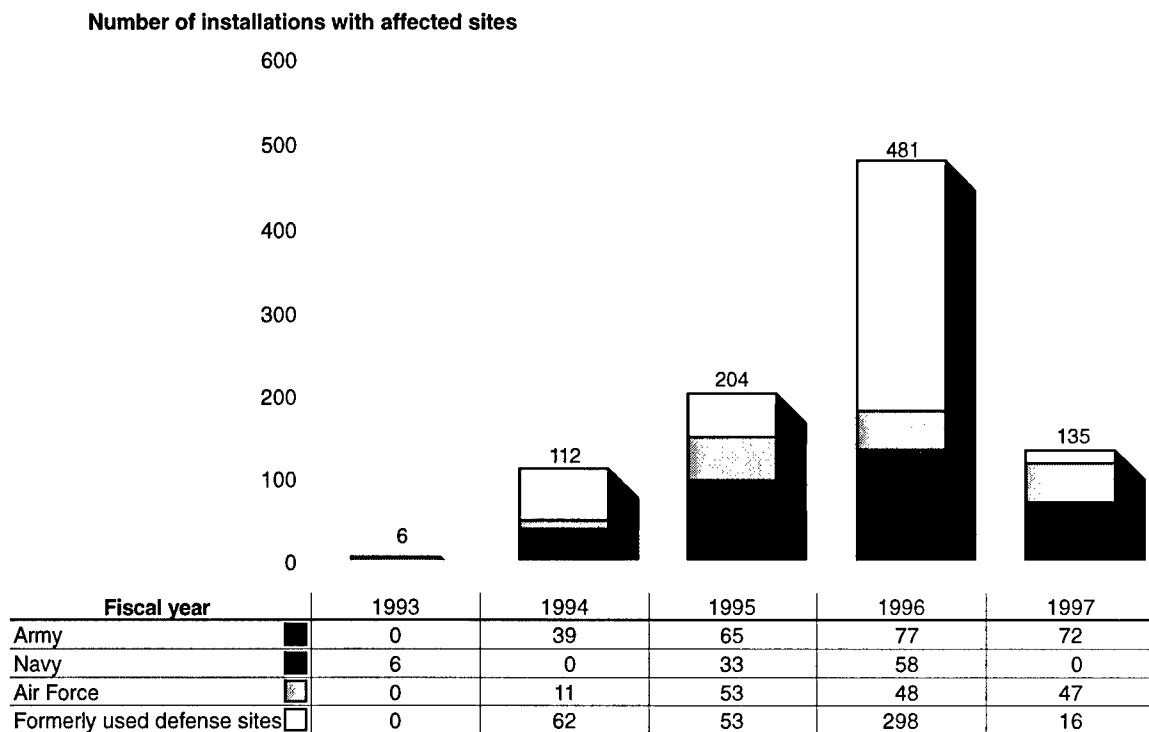
DOD's fiscal year 1996 appropriations act stipulated how the \$1.42 billion for environmental restoration was to be distributed to the components. Environmental Security officials stated that, as a consequence, no further guidance was provided to defense components regarding the funding change.

Reported Cleanup Schedule Delays Due to Funding

DOD's annual reports to Congress for fiscal years 1995 and 1996 show that an increasing number of installations reported that their cleanup schedules were affected by fund limits. Some installations that received less funding than planned reported schedule delays, while others did not. However, some installations that received more funding than planned also reported unspecified schedule delays. Reported cleanup schedule delays increased from 6 in fiscal year 1993 to 204 and 481 in fiscal years 1995 and 1996, respectively. In fiscal year 1997, reported funding schedule delays decreased to 135. Installations with the largest budget increases and decreases reported schedule delays with about equal frequency, and not all of the installations with the largest decreases reported schedule delays due to funding.

DOD's Annual Reports Cited Schedule Delays Due to Funding

Beginning in fiscal year 1993, DOD's annual cleanup reports to Congress have identified installations where cleanup schedules were delayed by funding. Other causes for delays identified in the annual reports were technical, contracting, personnel, and regulatory. The reports further specified which of the four phases of cleanup (studies, interim actions, design, or actual cleanup) were affected. The greatest number of installations reporting cleanup schedule delays due to funding was in fiscal years 1995 and 1996. Figure 1 shows delays of cleanup schedules due to funding at installations, as reported by DOD, for fiscal years 1993-97.

Figure 1: Reported Schedule Delays Due to Funding

Note: A Navy official confirmed that schedule impacts due to funding in fiscal year 1997 were not significant enough to warrant reporting. Also, an Army official stated the appropriation for formerly used defense sites for fiscal year 1997 was more than planned.

Source: Our analysis of DOD annual environmental restoration reports to Congress for fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

Among the installations that reported cleanup delays caused by funding limitations were facilities that received some of the largest increases in funding as well as facilities that received less funding than planned.

Twelve of 23 Army facilities with the greatest total decreases between budget requests and funding in 1995 and 1996 reported schedule delays in one or both years. However, 16 of 23 Army facilities with the largest

increases in funding also reported schedule delays. None of the 16 facilities that reported schedule delays despite receiving more funding than originally planned identified specific delays in the annual reports. Some facilities—for example, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico—reported that their ability to undertake certain future actions depended on the availability of funding.

Table 2 identifies selected installations that reported schedule impacts caused by funding. The table includes installations receiving net funding of at least \$9 million less than planned for fiscal years 1995 and 1996 combined and shows which of the four cleanup phases were reported to be affected.⁷

Table 2: Installations Receiving Less Funding Than Planned That Reported Cleanup Schedule Delays Due to Funding for Fiscal Years 1995 and/or 1996

Dollars in millions

Installation	Reported schedule delays		
	Funding planned, but not received	Fiscal year 1995	Fiscal year 1996
Adak Naval Air Facility, Alaska	\$52.9	Investigations, interim actions, design, and cleanup	None
Robins AFB, Georgia	24.5	Cleanup	None
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	17.1	Investigations, interim actions, design, and cleanup	Investigations, interim actions, design, and cleanup
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minnesota	16.7	Design and cleanup	Design and cleanup
Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida	16.6	Interim actions, design, and cleanup	None
Edwards AFB, California	16.5	Investigations	None
F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming	12.6	Investigations	Investigations
Oceana Naval Air Station, Virginia	10.6	None	Investigations, design, and cleanup
Seneca Army Depot, New York	10.1	Investigations and design	Investigations
Dahlgren Naval Surface Warfare Center, Virginia	9.5	None	Interim actions

Source: Defense components' and DOD's annual environmental restoration reports for fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

⁷Installations that received budget decreases greater than \$9 million but did not report schedule impacts included Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, Nebraska; Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California; Anderson Air Force Base (AFB), Guam; Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey; McClellan AFB, California; Travis AFB, California; Yorktown Fuels Division, Virginia; Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; and Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado.

DOD's annual reports contain narratives of activity progress associated with a specific installation. Sometimes included in this description is reference to funding effects.

Examples of report narrative in fiscal year 1995 are:

- Adak Naval Air Facility: "Several activities planned in [fiscal year 1995] were deferred due to funding cutbacks, including IRAs [interim remedial action] at SWMUs [solid waste management unit]. Removal Actions at two PCB [polychlorinated biphenyl] sites; and a basewide Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study."
- Aberdeen Proving Ground: "Several activities were not completed or delayed because of funding cutbacks, including, the J-Field FS [feasibility study], RI [remedial investigation] characterization activities at Canal Creek, and RI/FS [remedial investigation and feasibility study] activities at the Westwood and Other Aberdeen Areas."
- Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant: "Closure of the [Grenade Range and Outdoor Firing Range] areas was hindered as a result of funding cutbacks."

However, not all installations that reported schedule delays due to funding provided a narrative reference to the effect in DOD's annual reports. For example, although funding schedule delays were reported for Robins AFB and Oceana Naval Air Station as shown in table 2, no description of these delays were provided in narratives. Overall, of the 204 installations reporting a schedule delay due to funding in fiscal year 1995, 42 described the nature of the effect in the report's progress narratives. In fiscal year 1996, 190 of 481 installations described the effect in narratives. In discussing these reports, DOD and service officials stated that there is no requirement to provide detailed narratives.

In discussing defensewide reports of funding impacts, an Environmental Security official noted that installations may be aware of some changes in funding planned and allocated by projects but not others. The official said his experience indicated that specific funding changes may sometimes be affected by other changes, especially among installations with similar priorities.

Funding at Installations Visited

Although DOD developed information on the effect of receiving less funding than it requested, the actual changes were often different than envisioned. Environmental Security officials prepared a May 1995 list that identified

specific locations and sites that could be potentially affected by the \$500 million in budget decreases.⁸ That list identified 5 programs and specific sites at 409 potentially affected locations. In discussing a draft of this report, DOD and service officials emphasized that variances should be expected in envisioned versus actual impacts in quick reaction responses such as the May 1995 list. Officials said this was especially true in this case because actual expenditures by mid-year would already have varied from plans available at headquarters.

The May 1995 list and our visits to locations selected from it indicated that as DOD components made specific decisions, the potential effects of receiving less than requested during fiscal years 1995 and 1996 did not always occur as initially envisioned by DOD and that the results of funding changes varied widely at the affected locations. For example:

- Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, was identified to receive about \$22 million less than requested, according to the list, for a medium relative risk priority site and a site not yet evaluated. However, Army records showed that the installation has 199 sites identified and actually received an increase of \$631,000. An installation official stated that they were not aware of a potential reduction during that time period.
- Dahlgren Naval Surface Warfare Center, Virginia, was identified to receive \$1.6 million less than requested according to the list but received \$9.5 million less according to Navy data. Command officials overseeing cleanup at the center stated that funding was reduced because its projects were not known to be executable. However, center officials stated that the projects had been delayed and that they knew of no impediments to beginning work on the affected sites if funds had been made available. Center officials also said that they did not provide input for DOD's 1995 annual report and did not know why a funding impact was not reported.
- The former Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, New York, was identified to receive about \$10.9 million less than requested, according to the list. But Army officials responsible for the location said that the site was still in the design phase and that they knew of no plan to spend \$10.9 million in fiscal years 1995 or 1996.

Regarding your specific interest in the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Wisconsin, DOD's May 1995 list identified the plant to potentially receive about \$1.3 million less than requested. DOD's annual reports for fiscal

⁸In response to a congressional inquiry regarding the impact of the \$200-million reduction in fiscal year 1996, Environmental Security prepared a list in May 1995 of installations that would be potentially affected by a decrease in funding totaling \$500 million—the \$200-million reduction and the \$300-million rescission for fiscal year 1995.

years 1995 and 1996 indicated that the plant had schedule delays due to funding for projects in cleanup design and actual cleanup phases. Although plant officials told us that they did not receive the full amounts they had requested in fiscal years 1995 and 1996, they did not know of funding differences attributable to changes in actual funds versus requested funds made by Congress. Funding data for the plant varied by reporting source. For example, Environmental Security office data attributed \$2.7 million of the President's budget for fiscal year 1995 to the Badger plant, increasing to \$6.5 million after the \$300-million rescission. Army Environmental Center data initially attributed \$17.2 million to the plant rather than \$2.7 million, but showed a figure similar to Environmental Security's figure after the rescission (\$6.5 million).

At the times of our visits, Army, state, and contractor officials were working together to optimize results within available funds. For example, plant officials had proposed reducing ground water monitoring wells while increasing actual cleanup, such as for contaminated soil. Also, the Army Industrial Operations Command determined, subsequent to our visits, that the plant is excess to its production mission, requiring some additional demolition of the facilities.

Conclusions

DOD uses its planning, programming, and budgeting process for making funding decisions, and DOD components ultimately make site-specific decisions. When DOD received less funds than requested or rescissions occurred, Environmental Security provided written or oral guidance for DOD components' actions. Cleanup schedule delays occurred at installations when the funding received was more or less than planned. Reports of cleanup schedule and other impacts varied according to individual project circumstances and were not clearly linked to installation planned and allocated funding levels.

Agency Comments

We requested comments on a draft of this product from the Secretary of Defense or his designee. An official of the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security stated that DOD concurred with our presentation of the issues. Technical comments have been incorporated as appropriate.

As arranged with your office, we plan no further distribution of this letter until 30 days from its issue date, unless you publicly announce the letter's contents earlier. At that time, we will make copies available to the appropriate congressional committees; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; the Commandant, Marine Corps; the Directors, Defense Logistics Agency and Defense Special Weapons Agency; and other interested parties.

Please contact me on (202) 512-8412 if you have any questions about this report. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV.

Sincerely yours,



David R. Warren, Director
Defense Management Issues

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Abbreviations

AFB	Air Force Base
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Scope and Methodology

To describe the Department of Defense's (DOD) process for allocating funds, we reviewed DOD's April 1994 management guidance that addressed how DOD handles funding responsibilities for the defense restoration program, and a March 1998 update to this guidance. In addition, we reviewed supplemental program guidance, DOD's April 1996 defense instruction on the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, and components' restoration guidance. We interviewed officials at the Environmental Security office, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Defense Special Weapons Agency, and the military services about the implementation of DOD's guidance for allocating funds.

To identify reported schedule changes due to funding, we compared automated funding data obtained from the defense components showing planned and obligated cleanup funding by installation with automated information from DOD's annual reports on cleanup schedules affected by funding. We discussed funding changes and effects with environmental and budget officials and compared what was reported for the installations in DOD's annual reports for fiscal years 1995 and 1996 with command and installation records at the following selected commands and field installations.

- Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Virginia
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Chesapeake Activity, Washington, D.C.
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division, Norfolk, Virginia
- Air Force Aeronautical Systems Center, Dayton, Ohio
- DLA Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania
- Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
- Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Wisconsin
- Dahlgren Naval Surface Warfare Center, Virginia
- Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, Virginia
- Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, North Carolina
- Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
- Air Force Plant Number 4, Texas
- former Lake Ontario Ordnance Works,¹ New York

We conducted our review from March 1997 to July 1998 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

¹Because the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works is a formerly used defense site, environmental restoration staff are not assigned to the location. To obtain information on this installation, we contacted an official from Corps of Engineers, New York District.

The Process by Which DOD Allocates Funding

Beginning in fiscal year 1997, with the devolution of the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), the responsibility for planning, programming, and budgeting transferred from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the individual military components. According to March 1998 management guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security formulates policy and provides oversight for the environmental restoration program at operational and Base Realignment and Closure installations and formerly used defense sites. The components, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the Defense Special Weapons Agency execute their own restoration programs.

Environmental Security's April 1994 guidance for the execution of the Defense Environmental Restoration Programs of fiscal years 1994-95 and development of the program for fiscal year 1996 directed defense components to submit funding requirements to Environmental Security, which would transfer funding to military component appropriation accounts like operations and maintenance. Furthermore, the guidance states that the risk to human health and the environment presented by a site should be the main factor in determining priority and be considered in scheduling site cleanup with regulatory agencies. Although the previously single DERA was devolved to five separate accounts, Environmental Security is still involved in setting policy and oversight for component execution of DOD's cleanup program.¹

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics, and Environment, through the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, is responsible for policy on all Army environmental programs. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, through the Director of Environmental Programs, oversees the Army's environmental program. The U.S. Army Environmental Center, as the program manager, develops the budget and workplan and coordinates program activities and requirements with the major Army commands. Before fiscal year 1997, the Army Environmental Center allocated funds to the installations, but that function is now the responsibility of the major commands. Army officials indicated that, before allocating funds to major commands for program execution, funding is first set aside for priority installations, program management, defensewide programs, and certain sites with either medium or low relative risk.

¹Disposal and other costs associated with DOD weapon systems are paid from separate operation and maintenance accounts.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment is responsible for the Navy program and coordinates Navy and Marine Corps policy. The Chief of Naval Operations establishes policy, directs and monitors the program, and coordinates sites with the Marine Corps. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command executes the Navy and the Marine Corps programs, provides technical support, develops and supports resource requests and programs, and manages funds allocated for program execution. The command implements the program through its engineering field divisions and activities, which are responsible for executing the program at the installation level. These field divisions and activities provide information for the Navy, manage and administer cleanup contracts, coordinate and negotiate remediation agreements with regulators, develop and perform site-specific projects in coordination with installations, track project progress, and provide technical and financial oversight.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health, is responsible for interpreting and disseminating environmental guidance, and overseeing the development and dissemination of Air Force restoration policy and program guidance. The Air Force Civil Engineer has overall responsibility for the Air Force program and oversees the related policy and guidance. The Civil Engineer develops Air Force policy and guidance, develops Air Force goals, submits the budget, and monitors its execution. Air Force major commands are responsible for providing guidance to their installations, validating and programming funding requirements, and executing the program. The Civil Engineer allocates funds to Air Force commands, which allocate funds to their installations.

DLA and the Defense Special Weapons Agency both centrally manage funding of their installations. Environmental Security determines how much funding each agency will receive based on cleanup requirements submitted to support their budget requests. Funding plans are developed by the agencies for executing cleanup. DLA uses the Army Corps of Engineers to implement and oversee cleanup operations at its installations.

The Army serves as the executive agent for formerly used defense sites, and its program is executed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Corps districts implement and oversee projects. Corps officials stated that the Corps consolidates and prioritizes requirements workplans, which are provided to the Army for approval. Environmental Security programs and

Appendix II
The Process by Which DOD Allocates
Funding

budgets funding to the Army, which then provides funds to the Corps, for formerly used defense sites. Corps districts allocate funds for site cleanup and oversee action. Because of the devolvement of DERA, a separate environmental restoration account exists for the formerly used defense sites program.

Defense Environmental Restoration

Account Funding for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996 by Defense Component

Dollars in millions

	Budget request	Congressional appropriations	Difference	Adjustments	Initial allocation	Rescission	Transfers	Final allocation
Fiscal year 1995								
Army	\$546.9	\$473.3	-\$73.6	0	\$473.3	-\$78.4	0	\$394.9
Navy	538.3	471.2	-67.1	0	471.2	-66.7	0	404.5
Air Force	518.7	437.5	-81.2	0	437.5	-70.0	0	367.5
Formerly used defense sites	459.8	329.8	-130.0	0	329.8	-70.7	0	259.1
Defense-wide	116.5	68.4	-48.2	0	68.4	-14.2	\$1.8	56.0
Total	\$2,180.2	\$1,780.2	-\$400.0	0	\$1,780.2	-\$300.0	\$1.8	\$1,482.0
Fiscal year 1996								
Army	\$447.3	\$420.9	-\$26.4	-\$3.2	\$417.7	0	0	\$417.7
Navy	421.4	365.3	-56.1	-3.1	362.2	0	0	362.2
Air Force	435.7	368.0	-67.7	-2.8	365.2	0	\$0.1	365.3
Formerly used defense sites	252.0	211.0	-41.0	-1.6	209.4	0	0	209.4
Defense-wide	65.8	57.0	-8.8	-0.3	56.7	0	0	56.7
Total	\$1,622.2	\$1,422.2	-\$200.0	-\$11.0	\$1,411.2	0	\$0.1	\$1,411.3

Note: Totals may not add because of minor account and other congressional adjustments and transfers. Adjustments refer to funds taken by Congress from an approved appropriation and used for some other purpose and transfers refer to funds obtained through repayment from third-party recovery of cleanup costs. The term rescission refers to congressional legislation that cancels the availability of some funding previously provided by law. Initial and final allocations are made by DOD.

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